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Choice of five different patterns, in snappy models; and with each suit two pairs of trousers. Sizes 17 to 20 years.

**Special, \$12.50.**

Third Floor.

### Boys' Norfolk Suits.

Pinch-back Norfolks, Scotch mixed patterns—and TWO PAIRS of Knickerbocker Pants. Sizes 7 to 17 years.

**Special, \$5.00.**

### Boys' Overcoats.

Four styles of Boys' Fancy Overcoats, in Pinch-back and Double-breasted Models, with convertible collars. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

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### Boys' Corduroy Outfits.

Norfolk Jacket, with EXTRA PAIR of PANTS, and CAP to match. In the popular mouse color. Sizes 7 to 17 years.

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Brown, Gray and Blue-mixed Cheviot Norfolk Suits; "Pinch-back" with belt all around—and TWO PAIRS of Knickerbocker Pants. Sizes 7 to 17 years.

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Boys' Shepherd Check Junior Norfolk Suits; collar, belt and cuffs trimmed with Black braid; Black tie. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

**Special, \$2.98.**

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Boys' Mouse-colored Corduroy Knickerbockers; secured seams and belt loops. Sizes 6 to 17 years.

**Special, \$1.00.**

### Boys' Union Suits.

Medium-weight Balbriggan; with French neck; perfect-fitting model. Sizes 24 to 34.

**Special, 59c.**

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Woven Madras, in variety of fancy stripes; attached and separate collars; turn-back cuffs. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

**Special, 65c.**

### Boys' Hats.

Stitched-brim School Hats, in choice of many patterns—and in the most becoming shapes. All sizes.

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### Children's Hats.

Boys' and Girls' Velvet Hats, in four distinctly new shapes—Black, Brown, Blue and Green. All the little folks' sizes.

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Patent Leather and Gunmetal Calf Button and Lace Shoes, with cloth or leather tops; and stout and comfortable soles.

**Special.**

5 to 8... \$1.39  
8½ to 11... \$1.69  
11½ to 2... \$1.98  
2½ to 6... \$2.39

## BOTH SIDES CLAIM SEATS IN CONGRESS

Debatable Ground in New Jersey to Be Hotly Fought Over.

DEMOCRATS ASSERTING GAIN OF THREE DISTRICTS

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEWARK, N. J., October 5.—Chairman Doremus of the democratic congressional campaign committee, some days ago, in counting up the gains he expected his party to make in the House of Representatives, predicted that the New Jersey delegation in that body, which now stands eight to four in favor of the republicans, would, in the next Congress, show seven democrats to five republicans.

State republicans, leaders contend, however, that if there is any change from the present status it will be in their favor.

Of the twelve New Jersey districts, four are surely republican, and two just as surely democratic. The sure republican districts are the first, second, fourth and seventh. Those certainly democratic, the eleventh and twelfth. The members now representing these districts, Browning, Bacharach, Hutchinson and Drukker, republicans, and Eagan and Hall, democrats, have been renominated and will be re-elected.

The remaining six districts are all debatable ground. The outlook favors republicans in four out of this six. The third district, now represented by Thomas J. Scully, democrat, for eight successive terms, from 1895 to 1911, has sent to Congress Benjamin F. Howell, republican. It was not until the democratic landslide of 1910, when Woodrow Wilson was elected governor, that the district went democratic. In that year Scully defeated Howell by a plurality of 4,487. In 1912 his plurality jumped to 6,235, and in 1914 dropped to 2,935.

Scully's opponent this year is Robert Carson of New Brunswick, an experienced politician, and one who has the reputation of being a sure-thing player. He has been twice postmaster of New Brunswick, and for two terms was collector of the port of Perth Amboy. During his first term as postmaster he was removed by President Cleveland for "pernicious political activity."

Carson is a politician of the old style, but is of unimpeached integrity and a hard fighter. He has long been prominent in Jr. O. U. A. M. and Masonic circles. The sectarian question is expected to figure in the campaign. Scully, who has been regarded as a strong Wilson supporter, has a sensation in political circles just prior to the primaries by making a public appeal in favor of the renomination of Senator Martine in opposition to the President's known wishes. In his district, however, this is more likely to help Scully than to hurt him. Scully is going to have a harder fight this year than ever before.

In the Fifth District, John H. Capetick, republican, represents the fifth district, which normally is safely republican. In the cataclysm of 1910 and 1912 it went democratic and elected William E. Tuttle, Jr., but in 1914 it came back, Capetick having a plurality of 1,232 over Tuttle, who was the progressive candidate, carrying 2,218 votes. Since there is no longer a progressive party, it would look easy for Capetick this year, but for other complications.

Capetick won a renomination this year in a three-cornered fight by bare 150 plurality over former Representative Charles N. Fowler. Because of his pro-German attitude in Congress as displayed by his vote on the McLemore resolution, he has won the dislike of many republicans. Furthermore he is so pronounced in his "regularity" that many former progressives are expected to support Tuttle, who is again his opponent and who has a clear progressive record.

There is now possibility that Mr. Fowler will demand a recount of the primary vote. Should he do so and be awarded the nomination, the situation would be completely changed. Fowler would command the progressive vote and there would be no question as to his election.

Archibald C. Hart, who now represents the sixth district, has had enough of Congress and refused renomination. The rival candidates are Robert N. Heath, democrat, who is ending his term as sheriff of Bergen county, and John R. Ramsey, republican, former county clerk of the same county. Heath is regarded as a strong candidate and Ramsey a weak one.

The district is close. Hart in 1914 had a plurality of only 406, and there was a strong candidate the chances would favor the republicans, but as matters stand Heath has the best of it.

Kinkaid Would Come Back.

Eugene F. Kinkaid, who left Congress to become sheriff of Hudson county, wants to go back. He is the democratic candidate from the eighth district against Representative Edward W. Gray, who seeks re-election. This district is partly in Essex county and partly in Hudson. Gray lives in Essex and Kinkaid in Hudson. Essex is republican and Hudson democratic and the balance either way is not very heavy.

Two years ago Gray had 1,760 plurality over McDonald, a young newspaper man, who was not very well known in the district. A progressive candidate received 2,222 votes and an independent democratic candidate 1,387. Gray has a fight on his hands to be re-elected.

Richard Wayne Parker, republican, who has been elected to Congress eight times and defeated three times, is again running in the ninth district. His opponent is John A. Matthews, a young democratic lawyer, who has served one term in the state legislature, where he distinguished himself by defying James R. Nugent, the democratic boss of Essex county. Since then, however, he has patched up a peace with Nugent, and the latter is supporting him for election.

The ninth district is a stronghold of progressive sentiment and Parker is a regular of the regulars. In 1914 he was elected by a plurality of 1,418 in a fight in which there were two democratic candidates, whose aggregate vote exceeded his by more than 4,000. The progressive supporters went to one of these democratic candidates. Where it will go this year has the politicians guessing.

The former adherents of the bull moose have no love for Parker and they are suspicious of Matthews. It is believed the bulk of them will support the republican candidate in order to help Eugene by giving him a republican Congress.

Last of the doubtful districts is the tenth, now represented by a republican, Frederick R. Lehlbach, and it is rather stretching the term to call it doubtful. Lehlbach's antagonist is Dallas Flanagan, a New York lawyer, who sleeps in Essex county. He is unacquainted throughout the district, which is normally republican, by from three to four thousand.

Lehlbach is young and popular. Although of German descent, he voted in favor of tabling the McLemore resolution, and some effort has been made to arouse the opposition of the large German population in the district against him on that account. However, it does not appear that he is a latent, if any, is at all pronounced, and it is believed that his election is assured.

In the absence of a landslide on any or the other, of which there are no present signs, the chances are that New Jersey's representation in the next Congress will stand as it does now, eight republicans and four democrats.

## NEBRASKA SEETHES WITH POLITICS NOW

Democrats and Republicans Bending Every Energy to Win the State.

BRYAN TO TAKE STUMP; FAIRBANKS DISAPPOINTS

Special Dispatch to The Star.

OMAHA, Neb., October 5.—What of the hour in Nebraska?

An editor of a farm journal has been out over the state. He is a man who makes little or no pretense of being a partisan politician, but takes a deep interest in economic questions. He met many farmers during his travels and he was interested in learning rural sentiment regarding the Adamsen eight-hour-law, so-called.

"I found among the farmers a strong conviction that the operation of this measure will work adversely to the welfare of the agricultural interests. I would not say that sentiment was unanimous, but it was marked," he said.

In the larger communities of the state one will meet this situation. "Wilson averted the strike, didn't he? Well, doesn't that satisfy you? The operation of the Adamsen law will be investigated. Of course, the matter has not been disposed of."

There you are. It is like another Hobson's choice. The people of this state are hearing much discussion of the President's disposal of the railway strike situation. Henry J. Allen of Kansas addressed the Nebraska League of Republican Clubs. In his attack upon the presidential method of dealing with the threatened strike he said: "A man whose name is Garretson was President of the United States for four days. Hughes would have said investigation first and legislation second."

State Ablaze With Oratory.

Nebraska is ablaze with oratory at this time. The big artillery is being moved forward to protect the trenches which are being laid for the general drive which will be made November 7, when the electorate of the state will silence the batteries of grandiloquence. In this, a normally republican state, the democrats realize it will be no child's play to repeat what they did four years ago. They are mindful that republican solidarity in Nebraska at this time is as much of fact as it is of fancy.

"What evidence have you that there is republican solidarity in Nebraska?" might be asked. There is a preponderance of evidence. One of the most striking instances relates to Victor Rosewater and R. B. Howell, members of the advisory and campaign committees, respectively, of the republican national committee. Four years ago Mr. Howell was a "nice moose," as Sam Byrne expresses it. This Nebraska champion of the lost cause came back to the fold and a report received from a meeting in Chicago a few days ago indicated that he and Mr. Rosewater committed a political co-sin.

It is conceded that Mr. Rosewater is the original Hughes man in Nebraska. During the state primaries last spring Mr. Rosewater made a hard fight for the former justice, while Mr. Howell at that time was working for Cummins of Iowa. These leaders met at Armageddon and now all is at peace within the party in the Antelope state. At least that is the best appraisal that can be made by the seeker after truth.

Bryan to Go Spellbinding.

The democratic campaign has progressed thus far without the "aid or consent" of William Jennings Bryan, who negotiated peace treaties with thirty—or was it thirty-one—nations of the world, but is not for "peace at any price" in the matter of politics in his home state. It must be remembered that last spring Mr. Bryan wished to attend the democratic national convention as an accredited delegate by the grace of democratic voters of his own state, but when the votes were

tallied he was counted out. "Sting of ingratitude!" Nor is that all of the story. Mr. Bryan and Senator Hitchcock, the latter now touring the state for re-election, have discontinued corresponding with each other. They do not call over the telephone as was their wont in the good old days of 18-10-1, and for a period of years following that summat episode.

Mr. Bryan, however, is coming back and "we will have with us this evening a man who needs no introduction, William Jennings Bryan of Lincoln, Neb., former Secretary of State, and a brother of Mayor Bryan of Lincoln." Mr. Bryan will tour the state for President Wilson; that much is assured. He will say a few words in behalf of the proposed prohibition amendment, but how far beyond that program he will go, none of the democratic state leaders has been heartened by the visit of Secretary McAdoo and the promised visit of President Wilson to Omaha. The Secretary came here with the rural loan bank commission, but the occasion was not alighted by the democratic chiefs. The visit of the

President was arranged in connection with a semi-centennial celebration of Nebraska's statehood. The democratic central committee ordered 30,000 campaign lithographs of the President, whose visit they regard as a big card in their state campaign.

Fairbanks Disappointed Leaders.

Charles Warren Fairbanks followed Henry J. Allen by a day in opening the republican campaign in Omaha. According to these men, the administration has been very derelict and near-sighted during the last four years. Mr. Allen, formerly a progressive, read the chronology of the Mexican situation and drew therefrom a sordid picture of American lives and property violated. He referred to the democratic platform of 1912, wherein reference is made to the protection of American interests in other countries and he predicted an hour of reckoning with other nations

whose Mexican claims will be presented to this country after the European war. He challenged the administration to show wherein it has kept the faith of its promise to reduce the cost of living. He quoted Representative Sisson of Mississippi on democratic extravagance.

Mr. Fairbanks did not measure up to the expectations of even many of the republican leaders. He spoke less than an hour and dealt in generalities rather than extending his points to logical conclusions. He told of a toothpick factory having been closed in Maine because of the lack of demand for toothpicks during a democratic administration. He prophesied a plethora of toothpicks after next March.

"Democratic prosperity is due to the war, while republican prosperity grows out of the normal and peaceful industries of the people. Democratic prosperity will vanish as mist before the morning sun; republican prosperity abides," was the information imparted by the distinguished speaker from Indiana.



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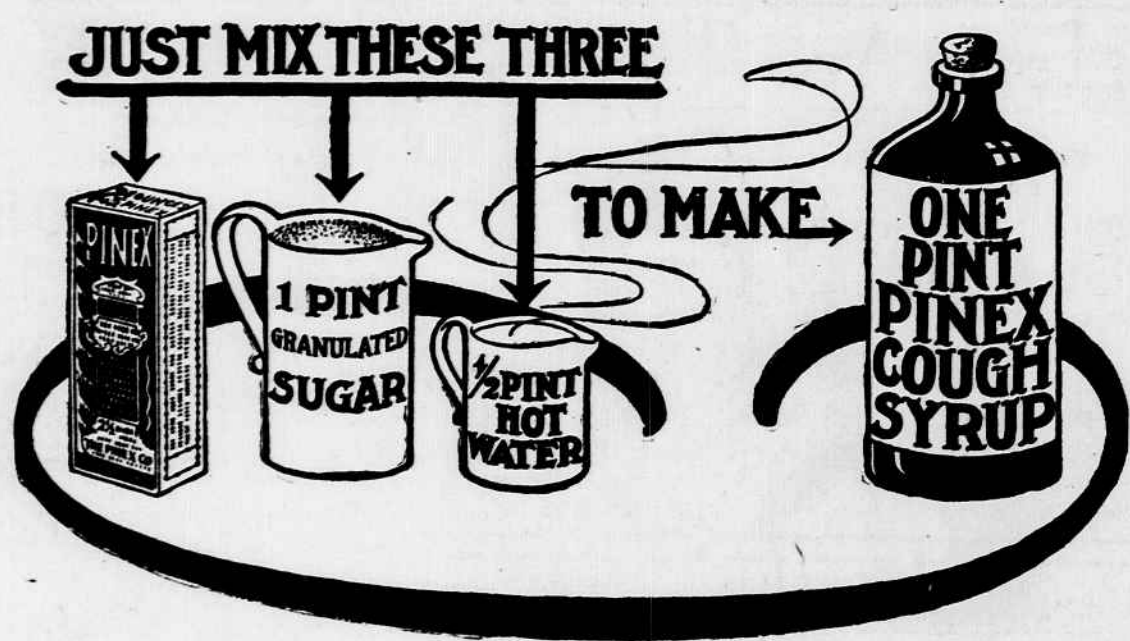
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You can feel this take hold of a cough in a way that means business. It loosens and raises the phlegm, stops throat tickle

and soothes and heals the irritated membranes that line the throat and bronchial tubes with such promptness, ease and certainty that it is really astonishing.

Pinex is a specially and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, combined with guaiaacal and is noted for its speed in overcoming severe coughs, throat and chest colds. Its millions of enthusiastic users have made it famous the world over.

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